

THE RODNEY TELEGRAPH.

New Series.

RODNEY, (Miss.) SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1839.

Vol. 1.—No. 47.

The Rodney Telegraph

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
By Thomas Brown,
At FIVE DOLLARS per year, in advance, or
\$1 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Terms of Advertising.
Per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, One Dollar; for each additional insertion, Fifty Cents.
To those who advertise by the year, a liberal discount will be made.
All articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted, will be charged double the above rates.
The number of insertions required must be marked on all advertisements, or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
Announcing candidates for State Offices, \$10; for county offices, \$5.
All Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

Notice.

THE undersigned is agent for the following works: Ladies Companion, New York City; New Yorker, do. do; Ladies Book, Philadelphia, Pa.; Saturday Courier, do. do; Saturday News, do. do; American Museum, Baltimore, Md.; Pearl and Galaxy, Boston, Mass.

Godley's Uniform Edition of the following publications: Walter Scott's Novels, (with a portrait only \$10, Lady Blessington's do. do. \$3; complete work of Miss L. E. Landon, \$3; Bulwer's do. \$3; Maryat's do. \$3; Pickwick Papers, (containing nearly 50 illustrations and portraits) \$3.

A. MARCHALK.
Locust street, between Commerce and Union, Natchez, Mississippi.
He will also receive subscription for any Northern papers.
January, 12. 37-41.

Wm. L. Poindexter,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Vidalia, Parish of Concordia, La.

WILL attend the District Courts for the Parishes of Concordia, Madison and Carroll, and the Supreme Courts at Alexandria and New Orleans.
March 27, 1838. 120

State of Mississippi,
Jefferson County.

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned Justice of the peace in and for said county, Alva Farnsworth, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that he has lost or mislaid a note of William Turner, do. M. in favour of Fawcett & Farnsworth, amounting to twenty dollars, due 1st January, 1836, and that the said note has never been paid, or any satisfaction received for the same, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALVA FARNSWORTH.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of January, 1839.
JNO. T. YOE, J. P.

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated four miles below Rodney Miss., fronting the river, containing about 733 acres—120 cleared and fit for cultivation—with cabins for 30 slaves—a Mill—Corn and Fodder for 8 months. For terms, enquire of the subscriber at Rodney.

LEVI C. HARRIS, Agent.
Rodney, Miss. Jan. 9, 1839.
N. B. The Natchez Free Trader will give the above two insertions, and forward the account to this office. 35-41

MATRESSES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has a lot of double and single Mattresses on hand, which he will sell low for cash. Enquire of Bone & McGinley, or the subscriber.
M. JOHNSON.
Rodney, Sept. 26.

Boots and Shoes.

Just received from Newark, a superior lot of
ROOTS and SHOES,
of every variety and quality, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers.
GRIFFING & CAROTHERS.
not 51

Just Received

And for sale by the undersigned,
WHISKEY, STARCH,
SOAP, FLOW LINES,
CIGARS, and a general assortment
GROCERIES. W. G. HENRY.
February 1, 1839

Final Settlement.

TO all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given that I, Ann H. Cowden, executrix of the estate of James Cowden, dec'd., will on the fourth Monday of March, 1839—being Probate Court day—present to the honorable Probate Court of Jefferson county, my account as executrix of the estate of said deceased, for final settlement and allowance. This 27th day of December, 1838.
ANN H. COWDEN, Ex.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned will save cost by making immediate payment.
D. S. FORMAN.
January 16, 1839.

LAW NOTICE.

GUSTAVUS H. WILCOX, AND WILLIAM N. TODD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP, at Fayette, and will attend all the Courts of Jefferson County; the Circuit Court of Adams and Claiborne Counties, and the several Courts at Jackson.

WILLIAM N. TODD will reside at Fayette, Office near the Court House.
Business confided to either, will receive the prompt attention of both.

N. B.—G. H. WILCOX will continue to reside at Rodney, and practice his profession as heretofore.
oct 24. 61

GREEN T. MARTIN & GILLE MARTIN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS

AT LAW.
RODNEY, MISS.

WILL attend the circuit courts of Jefferson, Claiborne, Adams and Warren counties; the high court of Errors and Appeals, and the United States court at Jackson.

Address G. T. Martin & Brother,
Rodney, Mississippi.

REFERENCES.

Hon. G. Robertson,
Hon. D. Mays, Lexington, Ky.
Foster & Easton, N. York.
S. W. Oakley & Co., New Orleans.
Dr. J. B. Warren, Rodney, Miss.
H. B. Hill & Co., Louisville, Ky.

To the Public.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between GEORGE OVERAKER and ALEXANDER McLEOD, under the firm of OVERAKER & McLEOD, in the business of Tavern Keeping, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

GEORGE OVERAKER,
ALEX. McLEOD.
N. B. The undersigned is chargeable with all debts of the firm, and is to settle the same. He will still continue the above business in the Mansion House, on Commerce street, and solicits public patronage.
ALEXANDER McLEOD.
nov 28—29

BLANKETS.

CHATELAINAT, Gravier street, Exchange Hotel, has just received a supply of French three points BLANKETS, Berlin brand. The products of that manufacture have been considered the most perfect, received in the market of New Orleans, and nothing but their small amount can prevent them from enjoying a high reputation. Also, an assortment of superior French Bedding Blankets, of various sizes and kinds, imported by the McLeods, and of which a portion only is left unsold.
New Orleans, Nov. 14.

Tanning.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the citizens of Jefferson and adjacent counties, that he has employed a superior Tanner for the purpose of keeping in operation the Tan Yard formerly owned by James Stuart, situated near the town of Fayette, where he will keep constantly on hand, all kinds of LEATHER, such as
GINBANDS, HARNESS, BRIDLE UPPER SOLE
KID and CALF SKINS
DEER and SHEEP SKINS.
Hides will be received in exchange for Leather or Shoes, at cash prices. Ginbands and Negro Shoes will be made to order.
THOMAS H. STUART.
November 30, 1838. 30

Notice.

BY virtue of authority reposed in me by a decree of the Hon. the Superior Court of Chancery of the State of Mississippi, I will expose at public auction, upon the premises, on Tuesday the 9th day of April next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., the following property, situated in the town of Rodney, Mississippi, of the following description, to wit:—A certain lot or parcel of land in said town, at the corner of Magnolia and Commerce streets, having a front of 66 feet and running back 120 feet, containing one half acre, more or less, on which are erected a Brick Storehouse; also a Frame Storehouse and Warehouse. The said property is decreed to be sold to satisfy a mortgage executed by Samuel A. Mason and Mary, his wife, to secure Messrs. A. Fisk, Burke & Co. in the payment of a certain sum of money due them by said Samuel A. Mason.

Said property will be sold on a credit of six months from the day of sale. The purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money; the said bond bearing interest from date until paid.
GEO. TORRY, Com. in Chancery.
Feb. 23. 41-ts

Attention!—Company A!!

ALL persons who are liable to do military duty, are hereby ordered to appear on parade, at Greenville, on Saturday, 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped, according to law, for drill and inspection. The officers and non-commissioned officers will meet at the said place on Friday the 5th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for drill.
By order of the Colonel.
PRICE NOE, Capt.
March 20. no 45

POETRY.



TO THE FIRST SPRING BIRD.

BY MRS. L. H. BIGNOLLEY.
Blue-bird on yon leafless tree,
Dost thou carol thus to me,
"Spring is coming—Spring is here?"
Sayest thou so, my birdie dear?
What is that in misty shroud,
Stealing from the darkened cloud?
Snow!—my friend!—it gathers round—
Deeply on o'er the whitened ground—
Still thou singest, blithe and clear,
"Spring is coming—Spring is here."
Strik'st thou not too bold a strain?
Winds are piping o'er the plain;
Clouds are sweeping o'er the sky
With a black and threatening eye;
Urchins, by the frozen rill,
Wrap their mantles closer still;
Yon poor man, with doleful old,
Doth he shiver at the cold?
Hath he not a nose of blue?
Tell me, birdling, tell me true.

Spring's a maid of mirth and glee,
Rosy wreaths and revelry—
Hast thou wooed some winged love
To a nest in verdant grove?
Sung to her of greenwood bower,
Sunny skies that never lower?
Lured her with thy promise fair
Of a lot that knows no care?
Prythee, bird, in coat of blue,
Though a lover—tell me true.
Ask her if, when storms are long,
She can sing a cheerful song—
When the rude winds rock the tree
If she'll closer cling to thee—
Then the blasts that sweep the sky
Unappalled shall pass thee by—
Though thy curtain'd chamber show
Siftings of untimely snow
Warm and glad thy heart shall be,
Love shall make it spring for thee.
HARTFORD, (Conn.) Jan. 25, 1839.

Miscellaneous.

CHEMICAL & OPTICAL DISCOVERY.

The following account of a new chemical and optical discovery, is probably one of the most curious and startling in the records of modern science:

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

"At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Arago announced one of the most important discoveries in the fine arts that have distinguished the present century, the author of which has already acquired universal reputation by his marvellous diorama—M. Daguerre. It is well known that certain chemical substances, such as chlorate of silver, have the property of changing their colour by the mere contact of light; & it is by a combination of this nature that M. Daguerre has succeeded in fixing upon paper prepared with it the rays that are directed on the table of the camera obscura, and rendering the optical tableau permanent. The exact representation of whatever objects this instrument is directed to is, as every body is aware, thrown down with vivid colours upon the white prepared to receive them, and the rays of light that are thus reflected have the power of acting in the way above alluded to on chlorate of silver, or certain preparations of it. In this manner an exact representation of light and shade of whatever object may be wished to be viewed, is obtained with the precise accuracy of nature herself, and it is stated to have all the softness of a fine aquatint engraving. M. Daguerre had made this discovery some years ago, but he had not then succeeded in making the alteration of colour permanent on the chemical substance. This main desideratum he has now accomplished, and in this manner has been able, among other instances, to make a permanent chemical representation of the Louvre, taken from the Pont des Arts. M. Arago, in commenting upon this most extraordinary discovery, observed, that a patent would be by no means able to preserve the rights of the discoverer sufficiently to reward him for his efforts, & he therefore urged the propriety of an application being made to the Legislature for a grant of public money as a recompense. M. Biot, on the same occasion, compared M. Daguerre's discovery to the retina of the eye the objects being represented on one and the other surface with almost equal accuracy."

"What is the secret of the invention?—What is the substance endowed with such astonishing sensibility to the rays of light, that it not only penetrates itself with them, but preserves their impression; performs at once the function of the eye and the optic nerve—the material instrument of sensation and the sensation itself? In good sooth we know nothing about it. Figure to yourself, a mirror which after having received your image, gives you back your portrait, indelible as a picture, a much more exact resemblance. Such is the miracle invented by M. Daguerre. His pictures do not produce colour, but only outline—the lights and shadows of the model. They are not paintings, but drawings, pushed to a degree of perfection that art never can reach."

"One has heard of writing by steam, but drawing by sunshine (or moonshine), is a novelty for which the world is indebted to M. Daguerre of Paris, the diorama painter. M. Arago and M. Biot, who have made reports to the Academy of Sciences on the

effects of M. Daguerre's discovery, have given up all attempts to define its causes. The complaisance of the inventor has permitted us to see these *chef d'œuvres*, where nature has delineated herself. At every picture placed before our eyes, we were in admiration. What perfection of outline—what effects of *chiaro oscuro*—what delicacy—what finish! But how can we be assured that this is not the work of a clever draughtsman? As a sufficient answer, M. Daguerre puts a magnifying glass in our hand. We then see the minutest folds of drapery, the lines of a landscape, invisible to the naked eye. In the mass of buildings, accessories of all kinds, of which the view of Paris from the Pont des Arts is composed, we distinguish the smallest details, we count the stones of the pavement, we see the moisture produced by rain, we read the sign of a shop. Every thread of the luminous tissue has passed from the object to the surface retaining it. The impression of the image takes place with greater or less rapidity, according to the intensity of the light; it is produced quicker at noon than in the morning or evening, in summer than in winter. M. Daguerre has hitherto made his experiments only in Paris, and in the most favorable circumstances they have always been too slow to obtain complete results, except on still or inanimate nature. Motion escapes, or leaves only vague and uncertain traces. It may be presumed that the sun of Africa would give instantaneous images of natural objects in full life and action."

MAJOR DOWNING.

We believe the following concise Letter embraces the entire outline of the vexed Question.

Washington, 25th Feb. 1839.

Mr. Editor—I tell'd you in my last that I would say something in my next letter, about matters *Down East*. A horse is soon curried—and as this matter is in a nutshell, I'll crack it for you after my fashion—and then if you don't understand it, you may look at the maps and read over treaties, letters & reports about it, and see if you can get any more light.

This "Disputed Territory," they talk about, is a considerable area of Land, kiver'd the most on't with everlasting big Trees, where our folks go a logging. We say it is our Land and England says it ain't—the question is, who is right? We say we claim by a treaty made in 1763, & England says that she agrees to the same treaty. Now that treaty marks the line as clear as a whistle—it says north to the "high land" that divide the waters running one way and the waters running t'other way, and then a way west and southwest back to another point. We then go north to that point where the waters run as the treaty says, that is where the streams on one side run to the St. Lawrence, and where they run down to the Bay of Fundy on t'other side, and there we stop. But England says there ain't no high lands there at any rate, that there is high lands further south where we ought to stop—but at these higher lands, there is no stream running into the St. Lawrence, for the streams all run south there. We say the treaty don't say how high the lands are; but to the high lands that divide the streams running north and south—that's the pint—and that ain't no low land, for then the waters wouldn't run any way. And besides this there is another explanation in the treaty that marks out the spot we claim to, as true as a line; and if any man's farm was mark'd off by a deed—like this—any Court in creation would give it to him. Now the hull nub of the business is this—England finds that if we claim by the old treaty, we cut off all her roads between N. Brunswick and Canada, and in winter time when the St. Lawrence is frozen up, there is no sending across lots—From Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Quebec, or any part of Canada. A few years back it was agreed to leave the matter to sum old king—a Dutchman, I believe—to say where these high lands was. He considered a spell, and seeing no doubt what his brother king's notion was, he fixed on a line north where there wasn't no high lands at all, but just far enuf north to allow this passage across—just as tho' the treaty said, "the north pint, shan't be so far north as to cut off this passage." Now here the matter rested—all we ask is, to go by the treaty, and now that our folks have got riled up about it, and know what the treaty is, they'll make a spoon or spile a horn—and I don't see any other way of settling on't. If England sends troops there, it will be "a disputed territory," for I would just about as soon think of going down in a wolf cave to coax out the wolves with bread and butter, as attempt to drive out them long armed, hard-fisted wood-choppers from the forest. We found it pretty tuff work to rout out the Seminoles down south—but that is cream and custard to routing out the down Easters, if they git their dander up. They are amazin civil folks if you don't attempt to drive or scrouge 'em, and considerable liberal in a bargain too, if you don't try to pull eye teeth—for then it would be dog eat dog. Now I don't see only one way of settling this matter, or at any rate quieting on't for a spell—for there is no other way of settling on't but by the treaty or something worse; but I go for quieting on't. England, I suppose, don't care how long it remains a "disputed territory,"—and I suppose our folks don't neither; provided they ain't losers by it.

Now for the sake of keeping the peace—let all the timber that is cut on this disputed territory be allowed to go to England as free of duty on one side as t'other, no matter who cuts it—there is enuf on't for all creation to cut till the Queen gits to be a grandmother, and by that time folks will be chopping other matters—and as regards a passage across, we don't care much about that, for it

is about as likely that as many folks will in time go one way as t'other, and so long as they don't trouble us we won't complain.—We like to see folks moving, especially in the way of trade, but as for sogering, except on 4th of July or sum such day, in 10 years folks will be ashamed on't.

Now my advice is for our folks to keep cool, and make no stir about the matter till they git orders from Washington. The General Government aint asleep about it—all are wide awake—Congress will put the matter as straight as a pine log,—but if these governors on both sides, for the sake of a flourish, lead their folks into hot blood, they may find they have begun to carve the meat before it is cook'd, and have a poor dinner on't. This is an everlasting country in a real fight, when all take hold—then we shall be sure to make clean work and to git what we fight for. But if any part on't undertakes a fight afore the other part knows what the quarrel is about, it may make a mess, and dirty work only.

There is always two ends to a stick—we have in this matter got hold of the clean end, and let us keep it, and not in a hurry or untimely scuffle change ends, and perhaps hold the nasty one, and that's all for the present—From your friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the N. Y. Herald.

To Sir John Hervey, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. &c.

Dear Sir—Understanding that you have peremptory orders from Her Majesty (Lord bless her!) to maintain "exclusive jurisdiction" over the disputed Territory—and understanding also, (through your letter to Gov. Fairfield) that you will execute those orders at all hazards—we have the "honor" to represent to your Excellency that an armed force amounting to some thousands of "cursed yankees" has actually "invaded" the afore-said Disputed Territory, to ask why the d—l you don't do what you said you would?

With the most unmerciful respect,
We are your Excellency's
Most obedient servants,
SCISSORS!

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The late eminent judge, Sir Allen Park, once said at a public meeting in the city of London: "We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. But Christianity, out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian hope is on it; not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity, not a Custom which cannot be traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the Gospel!"

Mr. Green, editor of the New Yorker, in an article sustaining the demand of the Journeymen Printers in their demand for the prices established 1834, says:

"We know by our own experience in the business as apprentice, journeyman, and employer, that these rates afford but a meagre reward for their labor in most cases.—The quantum of intelligence, integrity, talent, sobriety, and mechanical skill required to constitute a good Journeyman Printer, would serve to fit up two average petti-foggers, three green doctors, four travelling dentists, or lecturers on phrenology, and have scraps enough left to make any number of loco loco legislators and specie currency reclaimers. Why should qualifications so various and duties so arduous as theirs go but half rewarded?"

A CURIOUS CASE.—Among the petitions presented to the Congress of the U. States, was one from the family of a poor carpenter, who was killed by a cannon shot in the attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, in 1807. This petition represents, that by an arrangement made between the British and American governments, the former agree to make a satisfactory pecuniary provision for the families of the persons killed & wounded in the affair; that the British government accordingly obtained the necessary evidence as to the identity of the individuals to be remunerated, and holds itself ready to make "satisfactory provisions" at any time when the American government will say that the provisions are "satisfactory."—The government of the U. States refuses to say anything in the matter. The British government owns that it is bound to "satisfy" the U. States, and that the U. States must say, that the provision offered, is "satisfactory." Thus has the matter stood for 32 years, about as queer a piece of diplomatic pannello, as was ever heard of.

The advantages of commerce in bringing to the door of the producer, the comforts of other climes, are happily illustrated in the following extract from an address of Gov. Everett, to the Boston Mercantile Library Association:

"There are probably few individuals in this assembly, who took their morning's meal this day, without the use of articles brought from most every part of the world. The table on which it was served, was made from a tree which grows on the Spanish main or one of the West India islands; & it was covered with a table-cloth from St. Petersburg or Archangel. The tea was from China, the coffee from Java, the sugar

from Cuba or Louisiana, the silver spoons from Mexico or Peru, the cups and saucers from England or France. Each of these articles was purchased by an exchange of other products, the growth of our own or foreign countries, collected and distributed by a succession of voyages, often to the farthest corners of the globe. Without cultivating a rood of ground, we taste the richest fruits of every soil; without stirring from our fireside, we collect on our tables the growth of every region. In the midst of winter, we are served with fruits that ripened in a tropical sun; and struggling monsters are dragged from the depths of the Arctic ocean, to lighten our dwellings."

Professor Flint has been delivering a lecture before the Louisville Temperance Society. The Advertiser says:

"Parts of the Professor's Lecture were highly humorous. He concluded that the 'Dead Sea' would be the fittest reservoir that could be found for all the alcohol in the world. We could not but think what a bowl of punch the Professor would have. It would more than rival the Bostonians' celebrated dish of tea, when they visit their harbor for a tea-pot; and the 'Dead Sea,' in that case would be likely to attract more pilgrims than Mecca and the tomb of the Prophet."

SEGARIANA.—A paper mentions a joke of rather a novel nature. "A segar being abruptly thrown by a passer by, into the apartment of a gentleman, excited his curiosity, whereupon he examined it, and found neatly enclosed therein, the address of a lady, with an invitation to call upon her.—O! He did so, and is now her husband."

A School-mistress asked a child what a e o spelt. The child hesitated. What do I do when I look at you? THURNTON, replied the pupil.

ON DIT.—The Sunday Morning News says: "That Mr Swartworth invested nearly all the amount of his defalcations, in Tex as lands, and that since his arrival in England, has effected a sale of those lands to a company of capitalists for about six millions, three hundred thousand dollars."

TRI-COLOR.—In speaking of a police subject, the Baltimore Sun says: "Henry Green was a perfect tri-color; he was black by nature, green by name, and blue by habit."

LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN.—Some body has manufactured the following: "He gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the papers regularly, dresses fashionably, lounges fastidiously, eats a tart gravely, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, (gets drunk occasionally,) kills time indifferently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, and lives uselessly."

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.—A picturesque writer describes a state of society, where money is the God, an Invoice the country, a ledger the Bible, the Exchange the Church and where men have faith in nothing but their Banker.

A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, 'come along sir.' A would-be-witty gentleman stepped up to her, and accosted her with, 'is it me midam you called?' 'Oh no sir,' said she, 'it was that other puppy I spoke to!'

A fellow taken up at the west for passing bills upon a bank which had no charter, said that he was only carrying out the principles of free banking as he understood it.

Sundry boxes of canvass-back ducks were sent to England in the Great Western, not long since, and on their arrival were seized at the custom-house under the supposition that the boxes were filled with some new sort of sail cloth.—i. e. 'canvass-back duck.'

Laughter is the effect of so many causes, that it would require a keen study to trace it, on all occasions, to its real source.—There is something however, in honest laughter, such for instance, as a child, in ruddy health and spirits, is apt to indulge in, which cannot be well misconceived. Contrast the laugh of the sneering satirist, or self styled misanthrope, with that just described,—how wide the distinction! One is the unconscious tribute of innocence to nature; the other, gives proof of moral ingratitude.

TALL.—The Picayune says, there is a lady in Philadelphia so tall, that she only gets down to the city once a week; and somebody else tells a story of one in New Hampshire, who has lived 80 years without finding an end to herself!

CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS.—The editor of the Farmer and Gardener says that a decoction of the leaves of the Pine tree sweetened with loaf sugar, to be drank warm upon going to bed, and cold through the day is excellent for coughs and colds.

OBITUARY.—Died in Clinton, about the 1st inst., the 'Southern Marksmen.' It is not known, precisely, whether the life-destrorying quinquessence of locofoecism which rankled in every vein of the defunct, concerned produced its dissolution; or whether a vital spark was squeezed out by the extraordinary pressure of the times. The sight of the deceased was much improved long before his final departure from the world—occasioned by a rash attempt to swim the 'Southern Sun.'—Now our own opinion of the matter is, that the Marksmen was 'Sun'-struck.—Southern Sun.